

**Established 1887**

## 1



Found in Chains

ers Obtain \$1 Million;  
oman Freed Unhurt

July 30 (AP).—A woman, the wife of a millionaire, was freed yesterday after her husband was killed in a plane crash. The woman, who was found in chains, was released after a ransom of \$1 million was paid. The husband, who was a pilot, was killed when the plane crashed into the ocean. The woman, who was found in chains, was released after a ransom of \$1 million was paid.

She was found in a wilderness area, chained to a tree. She was released after a ransom of \$1 million was paid. The husband, who was a pilot, was killed when the plane crashed into the ocean. The woman, who was found in chains, was released after a ransom of \$1 million was paid.

Formally Bows Out  
on Doctors' Advice

Ala., July 30 (AP).—George C. Wallace, the governor of Alabama, formally bowed out of the presidential race yesterday after doctors advised him to do so. Wallace, who was a candidate for the Republican nomination, was found to be in poor health.

1 Bloc  
Spock  
iditate

H. Malcolm, July 30 (NYT).—A shifting coalition of groups around the Democratic Party, including the Spock bloc, is expected to nominate a candidate for the presidential election. The coalition is expected to be formed in the coming weeks.

Is Divided

There was some post-mortem of unity, it was said, but the party was deeply split. The party is expected to be divided into two main factions, one supporting the Spock bloc and the other supporting a different candidate.

Jury Forming  
In Bremer Trial

UPPER MERIDEN, Md., July 30 (AP).—Jury selection for the trial of Arthur Bremer, the man accused of kidnapping the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., is under way. The trial is expected to begin in the coming weeks.

ack in Malta

Malta, July 30 (AP).—Prime Minister Sir John Dimech returned to Malta after a two-day visit to the United Kingdom. Dimech, who was accompanied by his wife, was met by a large crowd of supporters.

Bolt Kills 4 Climbers

BELGRADE, July 30 (UPI).—Four Yugoslav mountain climbers were killed and five others injured by a lightning storm on a mountain in the northwest. The storm was particularly severe, with lightning striking the climbers.



HAIR RAISING—Tina and Grete Stroemsnoen were surprised by a violent thunderstorm during a hike in the mountains of eastern Norway Friday. The phenomenon, caused by static electricity, is not considered rare though it has seldom been photographed.

Spassky Has Cold, 9th Game  
Is Postponed Until Tomorrow

REYKJAVIK, July 30 (UPI).—World champion Boris Spassky had a slight head cold today which forced postponement of the ninth game in the \$250,000 "match of the century" against challenger Bobby Fischer, arbiter Lothar Schmid said. The game was scheduled for today but was postponed due to Spassky's illness.

Youth Was Long  
In the Tooth

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 30 (AP).—A 13-year-old boy used his teeth last night to foil a pair of robbers. The boy, who was alone at home, saw two men break into his house. He used his teeth to bite one of the robbers, who then fled.

Soviet Navy Chief  
Claims Power to  
Sink Any Enemy

MOSCOW, July 30 (Reuters).—The chief of the Soviet Navy warned today that his surface and submarine fleets, combined with supersonic planes, could destroy opponents on the high seas in any part of the world.

U.S. Cabinet Aide,  
Brezhnev Confer

MOSCOW, July 30 (UPI).—U.S. Commerce Secretary Peter G. Peterson and Leonid I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the Soviet Communist party, today discussed trade and economic relations. The two men had a long and friendly conversation.

Aide to Heath Meets  
Nixon and Kissinger

WASHINGTON, July 30 (AP).—President Nixon met for about a half-hour Friday with Sir Burke Trend, secretary of the cabinet and senior adviser to British Prime Minister Edward Heath. The meeting was held in the White House.

Bolt Kills 4 Climbers

BELGRADE, July 30 (UPI).—Four Yugoslav mountain climbers were killed and five others injured by a lightning storm on a mountain in the northwest. The storm was particularly severe, with lightning striking the climbers.

Slaughter Is Continuing, Statement Implies

Burundi Genocide Is Called 'Staggering' by UN

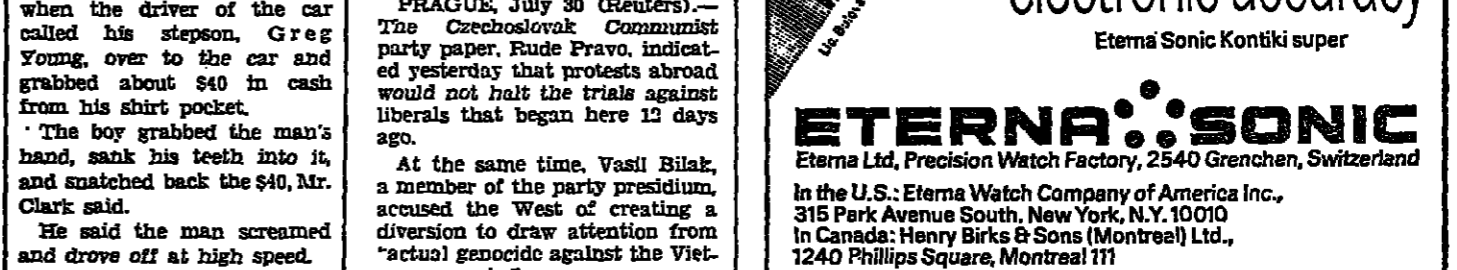
By Kathleen Teltsch  
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., July 30 (NYT).—The UN has broken weeks of official silence on conditions in the African country of Burundi with a statement calling the dimensions of the human tragedy there "staggering" and strongly implying that the killings were continuing. The statement was issued by the UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim.

Prague's Trials  
Are Protested  
By Mitterrand

PARIS, July 30 (Reuters).—Francis Mitterrand, head of the French Socialist party, sent a telegram yesterday to President Ludvik Svoboda of Czechoslovakia, expressing concern over political trials there. Mitterrand's telegram was a response to reports of political trials in Prague.

Humming  
electronic accuracy

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## Bombing Is the Issue

The debate over the bomb damage to the dike system of North Vietnam has introduced a good deal of material that is irrelevant to the main issue. Kurt Waldheim's intervention was unfortunate, not only because the Secretary General of the United Nations had no factual information to report, but because North Vietnam has consistently denied the UN authority to take any constructive part in the problems of Vietnam. As for Jane Fonda, since her only title to a public hearing springs from her admitted ability to dramatize the words and ideas of others, she has yet to demonstrate that her own words, her own account of events, carry any weight.

There is a substantial amount of evidence, as well as logic, supporting the administration's contention that it is not deliberately trying to weaken or destroy North Vietnam's protection against floods. There is also good reason to suppose that North Vietnam has seized on the assertion of deliberate bomb damage as a good propaganda weapon. The reaction of President Nixon of itself would indicate that it is not altogether ineffective—as an argumentative device.

But in terms of fact, the question of the dikes could obscure, rather than strengthen, the real case against American policy in Vietnam. And that case is the use of strategic bombing in an area where such methods are least decisive and most destructive.

A highly mechanized society is most vulnerable to the threat from the air. In North Vietnam, which produces so few of its own weapons, which is so little dependent even

upon mechanized transport, whether by rail or road, many, many tons of bombs must be used to achieve the same results that would afflict an industrialized community after far less effort. The fact that, despite the bombing, despite the blockade of the ports, North Vietnamese troops are still waging war far to the south is ample proof of that.

But even though the many bombs exploded on North Vietnamese soil have not, as yet, proved decisive on the battle fronts, they have exploded. They have destroyed and killed—not as intensively as in the firebombings of Dresden or Tokyo, perhaps, but still out of all keeping with the political issues involved. And should the dikes be seriously weakened, however incidentally and accidentally, the toll could run much higher. This is, all propaganda aside, an important moral issue in the United States. But it is also one for the North Vietnamese to consider. The bombings were the result of the North Vietnamese offensive, and, however cause and effect may be balanced in any scale of military morality, the practical matter for Hanoi to decide is whether continuing this game of winning debating points in world opinion is worth the cost.

North Vietnam can win a political settlement, without further fighting, that would at least be promising. It would not pay for all the sacrifices everyone has made in the war, but very few settlements after any war can be said to do that. If bombing is the real issue at present—and to a very large extent it is—how is it best to stop the bombing? By exhortation? Or by stopping the war?

## Slow Medicine

The United States ran a \$590-million trade deficit last month. That brought the excess of imports over exports during the first half of this year to \$3.24 billion, or 50 percent more than 1971's total trade deficit of \$2.05 billion.

This widening of the trade gap inevitably raises the question whether last November's devaluation of the dollar—which amounted to about 12 percent, taking account of the upvaluations of foreign currencies—was too small.

It is too early to know. Econometric studies by Prof. William Branson of Princeton indicate that the devaluation will ultimately bolster the American merchandise trade balance by \$7 billion to \$8 billion a year. But that will happen only when the impact of the realignment of rates under the Smithsonian accord is fully effective—a date impossible to forecast with much precision. As the current United States trade figures show, the initial effects of devaluation can actually worsen a country's balance of trade rather than improve it. For, in the short run, the devaluation worsens the terms of trade—the price of imports relative to the price of exports.

In the case of the United States, the lag before devaluation has its full impact on the trade balance has been further delayed by differences in the timing of the American and foreign business cycles. The earlier up-

swing in this country than in Europe or Japan has boosted American demand for imports while foreign demand for American exports has remained sluggish.

Yet there is strong evidence that the underlying conditions have been established for a marked improvement in the United States trade position. The Department of Labor calculates that unit labor costs in this country rose by only 2.7 percent last year—less than one-third as much as the rates of cost increase in Canada, Japan and most European countries. That improved United States cost position is continuing into 1972, thanks to the devaluation, the slowing of inflation and the strengthening of productivity here compared to the trends abroad.

Before the floating of the British pound set off massive speculation against the dollar in late June and early July, the overall United States balance of payments—of which trade in merchandise is only one element—was looking much better than last year, largely because of the inflow of short-term capital. At this point the United States needs nothing so much as quiet in the international money markets—and time for the dollar devaluation, slower rate of inflation, productivity pick-up and relative decline in costs of production to yield their full benefits to the American payments position.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

## International Opinion

### Sadat's Decision

The decision to oust the Russians has undoubtedly made President Sadat more popular at home and with most of the Arab world, especially those conservative countries like Libya, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, which have ample money to help him. But the decision remains risky. It may be disappointing that Sadat has not altered the Egyptian position on fighting and talking. But in spite of his new popularity, Sadat's position is not such that he can add to the shock of ordering the Soviet withdrawal and about-turn on direct negotiations. Some time before a settlement, it will have to come. But he cannot talk about it publicly yet.

—From the Guardian (London).

### The Army in Ulster

There are now more British troops in Northern Ireland than there were in Cyprus at the height of the emergency there. This is a measure both of the security problem posed by the IRA and of the British government's new determination to root them out. In the House of Commons, Mr. Whitelaw declared that the government's "first objective must be to destroy the capacity of the Provisional IRA to terrorize the community."

This marks not the end of the policy of conciliation but a recognition that such a policy cannot work so long as the IRA have the power to frustrate it. The political terms go further than could be accepted without provoking an extreme Protestant reaction, and even before those terms had been rejected outright the IRA had abandoned their cease-fire. Since then there has been the horror of Bloody Friday in Belfast and it is evident that effective military action against the IRA is the prerequisite for a political settlement.

—From the Times (London).

### British Labor Relations

It has been a critical week in British industrial relations. At one time it seemed that the country might be lurching into a general strike. Fortunately that prospect has now faded. What is wanted now is some cool and rational thinking from the trade union establishment. They must surely realize that an attempt to destroy the Industrial Relations Act by industrial action is bound to lead to a disastrous confrontation from which they would almost certainly emerge as the losers.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

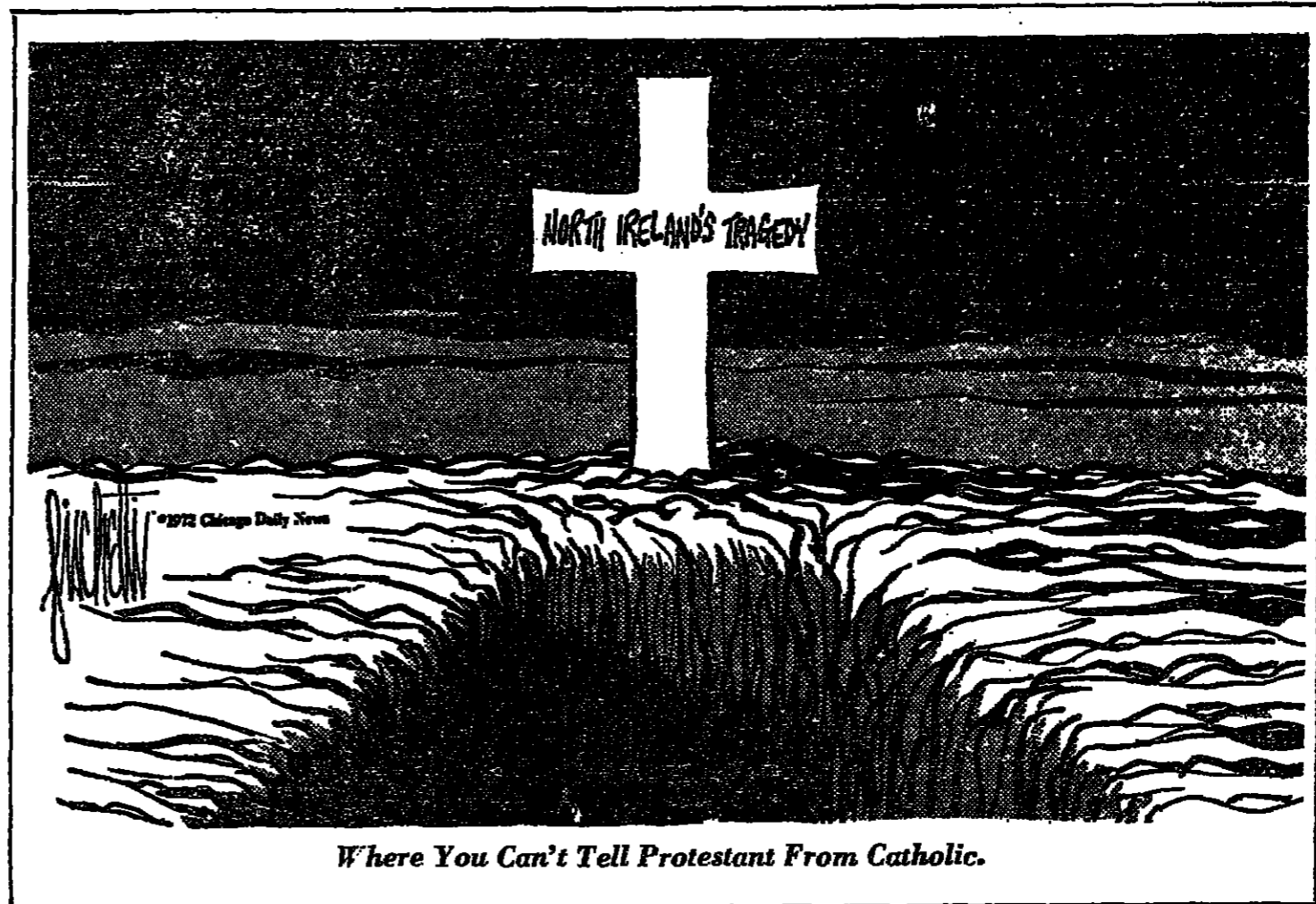
July 31, 1897

PARIS.—Only two families have eaten of the microbes-inoculated rabbits which, as recently recounted in the Herald, were stolen from the temporary hospital at Aubervilliers. And what is more, none of the members of either family has suffered any ill thereby, a fact which was predicted by an editorial in the Herald. It appears that the thieves were two men named Horitz and Ramez, who have been arrested on evidence supplied by a number of people at Saint-Ouen.

### Fifty Years Ago

July 31, 1922

LONDON.—"No more war" was the slogan of a huge crowd of demonstrators who assembled yesterday afternoon in Hyde Park. The resolution was put from ten different platforms simultaneously, and the wording of it intimated that fraternal greetings might be sent to similar gatherings now being held throughout Europe and America, asking the latter to join with them in declaring their hatred for war. The delegates here pledged themselves to co-operate with these other groups.



Where You Can't Tell Protestant From Catholic.

## Third World and New World

By C. L. Sulzberger

ALGIERS.—Algerian President Houari Boumedienne foresees in the 1980's a global energy crisis that will vastly enhance the importance of the Arab lands with their reservoirs of petroleum and natural gas. This fact in itself will help provide the answer to what kind of new international balance is developing and whether the superpowers are truly opening a new era of peace or simply preparing to redraw the map.

Boumedienne, who obviously prays for the former development, points out that the Third World of weaker and for the most part recently liberated countries "represents a majority of the people of this planet. Our atom bomb is the size of our populations."

He devoutly hopes the five major groupings shaping up will establish a positive equilibrium among themselves and also vis-à-vis this Third World, thus helping the latter to advance. The five groupings he refers to are the United States, the Soviet alliance bloc, the new and expanded Common Market, industrial Japan and eventually, a dynamic China.

Come what may, Boumedienne says Third World nations must learn to depend upon themselves, not others. He adds: "Neither America nor Russia will fight their battles," and then recalls: "Algeria never accepted foreign volunteers during our liberation war. To die for Algeria was an Algerian affair."

### Nixon's Visits

The President concedes that recent developments in international relationships and reduction in strain, a new era could be starting. But he mistrusts the great powers simply because we are small. We don't yet know what is really behind recent contacts among them. Nor do we know if the departure of 400,000 U.S. troops from Vietnam is for humanitarian or strategic aims, if it is simply an indication of another American strategy.

"After all, other occurrences in the past year are plainly worrisome. We saw Pakistan taken apart by force—and, I might say, without any help from our U.S. ally. Even if our political relations with India are in some ways closer than with Pakistan, we were frightened to see a country militarily torn apart. This was a serious precedent for us to watch."

Boumedienne makes no bones about his hope that rearranged groupings among powers or blocs will establish a stable framework reducing the fear of war and the

need for bases. He says: "What we need in the Mediterranean is fleets—not of naval vessels but of oil tankers and cargo boats."

He adds the wish that peaceful commercial and technical competition among the Big Five will benefit Third World lands which need industrial and scientific help and that, on a larger scale, this competition will succeed in a positive way to the kind of competition between separate European countries which developed bilateral contacts here.

### Pragmatism

No nation or group is commercially disadvantaged by ideology, to Boumedienne's pragmatic way of thinking. Algeria, which considers itself a socialist state, hasn't

the least objection to doing business for mutual advantage with capitalist states.

"This is a different kind of world nowadays," Boumedienne reasons. "It is not a question of great ideas elaborated in other lands. Events are moving too fast for old-fashioned ideologies."

Moreover, existence of formal political relations is not an essential precondition to flourishing exchanges. Boumedienne stresses that although there are still no diplomatic relations with the United States (broken in 1967 during the last Arab-Israeli war), trade ties continue to develop, including massive contracts for liquefaction and export to America of Algerian natural gas.

The real problem, as he sees it,

is the maturing relationship among the five new power groupings and their relationship with the underdeveloped Third World. He expects it will take time before the outlines of these patterns are discernible and he hopes that what he identifies as vestigial colonialist mentality in some nations will vanish.

This is of crucial importance, according to his logic, because the next decade all five power groupings must depend increasingly on Third World oil and gas. Unless the pentagonal structure he now envisions assumes a stable balance first, the possibility could remain of neocolonialist aspirations developing as the thirsty powers seek energy to fuel their industrial machines.

## The Eagleton Tragedy

By James Reston

NEW YORK.—The Eagleton case dramatizes once more the need for a coherent policy of checking the medical records of men and women who are being considered for positions of great power. Sen. Eagleton is not the cause but only the latest example and victim of a much more serious national problem.

At the critical levels of government below the presidency, vice-presidency and the cabinet, for example, it is recognized that high officers of the armed services and key officials of the Central Intelligence, Atomic Energy, space and other sensitive agencies must be carefully checked out physically and mentally before they are given access to "top secret" information.

And also, human frailty and temptation being what they are these days, it is recognized that these checks, not by the officials' own doctors but by medical boards representing the national interest, should continue regularly during a man's service, lest his health and stability deteriorate under the savage physical and mental pressures of high office.

### Intolerable System

Yet there is no such mandatory process for the people at the very pinnacle of executive power. On the published records, Sen. Eagleton probably could not pass the tests if they were given. For the scientists who work on atomic weapons, there is such a clear and hard test, but for the President or Vice-President, who have the ultimate power of using atomic weapons, there is none.

It is easy to be sympathetic to Eagleton, but he got into trouble because of a recklessly irresponsible system, which no sensible corporation or even professional

football team could afford to tolerate.

The interesting thing about this is: Why do we forget the elemental lessons of the past? Why rely in such important matters on the valuable but accidental and often imprecise disclosures of newspaper reporters, or the reassurances of men who are obviously more concerned with the political than with the medical facts; or even, why rely on Eagleton's doctors, who have been put in the awkward position of being dragged before the press to pass judgment on Eagleton's health without being able to disclose, at Eagleton's request, their original, objective reports of the facts?

This is obviously an absurd situation, but it is not primarily the fault of Eagleton or McGovern. It is the fault of a process which is clearly out of date and was irresponsible long before the United States was a major world power with presidential and vice-presidential control over weapons that could determine the destiny of the human race.

The irony of this problem of health, politics and power is that it has been so obvious for so long without any effective remedy or defense. Woodrow Wilson was paralyzed in his bed in the White House and deceived the senators who came to check on his condition by keeping the paralyzed side of his body under the bedcovers. Franklin Roosevelt's health was a vague underground issue in the 1944 presidential campaign, but the issue was left to his personal doctor. He reassured everybody that everything was all right with Mr. Roosevelt, who died a few months after taking his fourth term in the White House.

Henry Wallace was dumped by Roosevelt as his third-term vice-

president on vague charges that he was an ideological and psychological problem—though most of Wallace's economic and foreign-policy ideas have now been adopted by President Nixon—and the whole tragic history of the last World War, including the genocide of the Jews in Germany and the extermination of millions of human beings in the Soviet Union, is now being blamed in large part on the psychological derangements of Hitler and Stalin.

No analogy with Eagleton is intended here; only the clear and unavoidable fact that men with the power of peace or war should be checked objectively before they are nominated and elected—and checked regularly thereafter.

There is no such system now. If there had been, Eagleton would have known that he would have had to submit to an objective report of his medical record, and might not even be able to pass the test of a general Army officer for "top secret" clearance.

### Aged Are Favored

But this is the fault of the system, a system that is very compassionate to human beings whose age and health interfere with the efficient execution of their work. It tolerates Supreme Court justices who are in serious ill health or who are even almost blind, elders of the House and Senate who preside over the powerful committees of the Congress when, by hard work and too many years, they have staggered down into senility and lost their way.

Maybe the Republic can bear this human compassion in the Supreme Court and the Congress—though even there it is highly questionable—but at the level of the presidency and the vice-presidency in this age of atomic weapons abroad and human violence and political assassination at home, the present system is wildly out of date.

Eagleton and McGovern, therefore, are not really to blame for the present mess, which nobody, including President Nixon, would defend as sensible or responsible. And the question now, after this latest dramatic evidence of the realities, is whether the system will be changed or forgotten, as it was after all the serious questions raised by the illnesses of Woodrow Wilson, Franklin Roosevelt and Lyndon Johnson.

## Letters

### Life in Ireland

As an English Protestant who happened to spend most of last year in Dublin, I question Mr. Sulzberger's statement (Herald, July 17) that Protestants are second-class citizens in the Republic. In fact, for obvious historical reasons, most remaining Protestant families and institutions are still among the wealthiest in the South. Anyone who has seen three Church of Ireland (i.e. Protestant) bishops taking tea and hot buttered toast together in Bursell's Hotel can hardly imagine a more genial example of material well-being. It is a remarkable fact, in such a predominantly Catholic city as Dublin, that the two cathedrals remain Protestant although the Catholics have no full cathedral of their own. I suppose both these cathedrals, Christ Church and St. Patrick's, must have been consecrated many years before Protestantism was even heard of in Ireland, so it seems singularly forbearing of the Irish Catholics not to have insisted on their return.

I have sometimes thought that the Irish international rugby football side, which is chosen from both Ulster and the Republic without any religious distinction, is a token of the feasibility of union and the benefits it would bring to Ireland.

Vence, France.

D. MANDEL.

### Fischer and Morgan

I was sorry to read the recent letters criticizing two great Americans, Bobby Fischer and Rex Morgan MD.

Bobby refuses to be mealy-mouthed and conformist, and strikes a solid blow for un hypocritical self-confidence coupled with great ability. I shall only fault him if he fails to win the championship from Spassky, who is a typical robot product of the Communist system.

As for Rex Morgan, he nobly carries on the good old soap opera tradition, superb at its best. I suggest the reader who criticizes him after only one week's trial should peruse. He will find the stories as fascinating as he gets involved in them.

JOHN SALTER.

thing much preferable to the present immersion in making more money, more gross national product and more pollution.

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## Yugoslav Plan Post-

By Dr.

BELGRADE.—drafters to work in Tito's final touches is supposed to be to withstand the Tito die or a presidency.

The constitution under the new Yugoslav Assembly, changes that democratic political system of nations. The with 23 amendments year ago, will then do replace in 1962.

Yugoslav ex that some of men's were pressure of ti public and more local au

### Widespread

Since then, been a wild states' rights ruling League the leadership able to make

The search perfection is seriously in t clety. Many, Tito, who set tion in 1970, guarantee of constitutional ing such as a imposition of a style regime.

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### New I

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### Income

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Others say more, not las one-house syst

### Friction

The constiti troduced last some frictions try's decision-f

For instance ment for reach tween the re rise to compl ment is being.

The five "in mitted," sp onal government members of t tive Council, been playing a was foreseen a





## Agaton Case: A Difference in Reporting

Cheshire's Story About Drunk-Driving Charge Fails to Hold Up

Cheshire (WP)—Columnist does not s and I don't e will probably know for sure received from virtual, almost last week, the tip about alleged incidents in-omas Agaton. he giant rumor is entirely pos-ures were not

however, is that ve both received similar, down to ells. What also s did not stand t of examination able news re-oblige to give it public.

charges, in short, iple of precise-orting practices t the news busi-ssing attack. Mr. rgued that com- s made it neces-ly on his conc-ure, rather than ad examined the doming and s personally-convicted they were genuine.

The state trooper, according to my source, admitted to a grade-against Sen. Agaton for some "run-in" between them, and was hoping his packet of papers could be used against Sen. Agaton in the 1968 Senate race.

My source, a man whose career and accomplishments would make him a highly credible witness in any court of law, said that he had examined the documents and is personally-convicted they were genuine.

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Columnist Jack Anderson

Xeroxed citations" that would prove that Sen. Agaton had been charged "repeatedly" through the years with "drunken driving" and "reckless and careless driving."

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influential Democrat who owned "the largest funeral home in town."

He could not remember either man's name, and the home town of the undertaker had also escaped him.

### Suggested Inquiries

Like Mr. Anderson's source, mine could only assure me that the citations against Sen. Agaton took place between St. Louis and Fulton, Mo., and suggested that I make my inquiries there.

The prosecuting attorney in Calloway County in 1968 was Democrat Melvin D. Benitz, who has now moved his private practice from Fulton to St. Charles, Mo. His name was given to me as someone who did not "particularly like" Agaton personally. But when he was contacted by phone on Wednesday, Mr. Benitz emphatically denied that he had ever seen or even heard rumors of drunk-driving citations against Sen. Agaton that might have circulated in his jurisdiction in 1968.

Mr. Benitz was only the first contact to refuse to support my source's contention.

The undertaker whose name my source could not remember turned out to be Glen Maupin. He conceded that he had "worked" against Sen. Agaton in the 1968 Senate race, but he, too, denied ever having any knowledge of drunk-driving allegations against him.

"And I hear everything from the highway patrol," Mr. Maupin said. "We used to run the ambulance service for them in those days. One of them—Sgt. Fishback—was a pallbearer in a funeral here yesterday. If there was gossip about Sen. Agaton's drunk driving, I'd have heard it. At least half of them are Republicans."

Both Mr. Benitz and Mr. Maupin were aware of an old speeding violation by Sen. Agaton in 1963.

My source had suggested that this incident might have involved drunk driving and have been reduced to a lesser charge.

A Missouri stringer for The Washington Post tracked down the magistrate in whose court Sen. Agaton pleaded guilty. The judge is one who is known for his harsh and sometimes humiliating treatment of drunk drivers who appear before him. He has been known to make drunk drivers perform such de-

meaning penance as picking up litter for miles along the roadside.

### Judge's View

If any pressure had ever been brought to reduce a drunk-driving charge against Sen. Agaton in his jurisdiction, the judge assured The Washington Post, the effort would have been aimed at the arresting officer before the case ever got to the courtroom.

The highway patrolman who gave Sen. Agaton a ticket for driving 85 miles an hour in a 65-mile-an-hour zone on March 11, 1962, was Trooper James Laffoon, who now works out of St. Louis.

Mr. Laffoon, also reached by phone, emphatically insists that Sen. Agaton had not been drinking on that Sunday night.

"Look," he said, "he didn't have to get it reduced from drunk driving to speeding. He could have made it rough on me and gotten the whole thing covered up, if he had wanted to. He was the top law enforcement officer in the state—the attorney general—and there I was writing him out a ticket."

Mr. Laffoon continued:

"He was a perfect gentleman and went in and paid his fine like everyone else. I still get kidded about it to this day."

Mr. Laffoon also denies ever having heard drunk-driving rumors about Sen. Agaton until the last few days.

"In a period of six years," he said, "he must have driven the 140 miles between St. Louis and Jefferson City at least two times a week. U.S. 40 in those days was a single lane, undivided, and a very hazardous road with a lot of fatal accidents. We patrolled it heavily then."

### Many Stopped

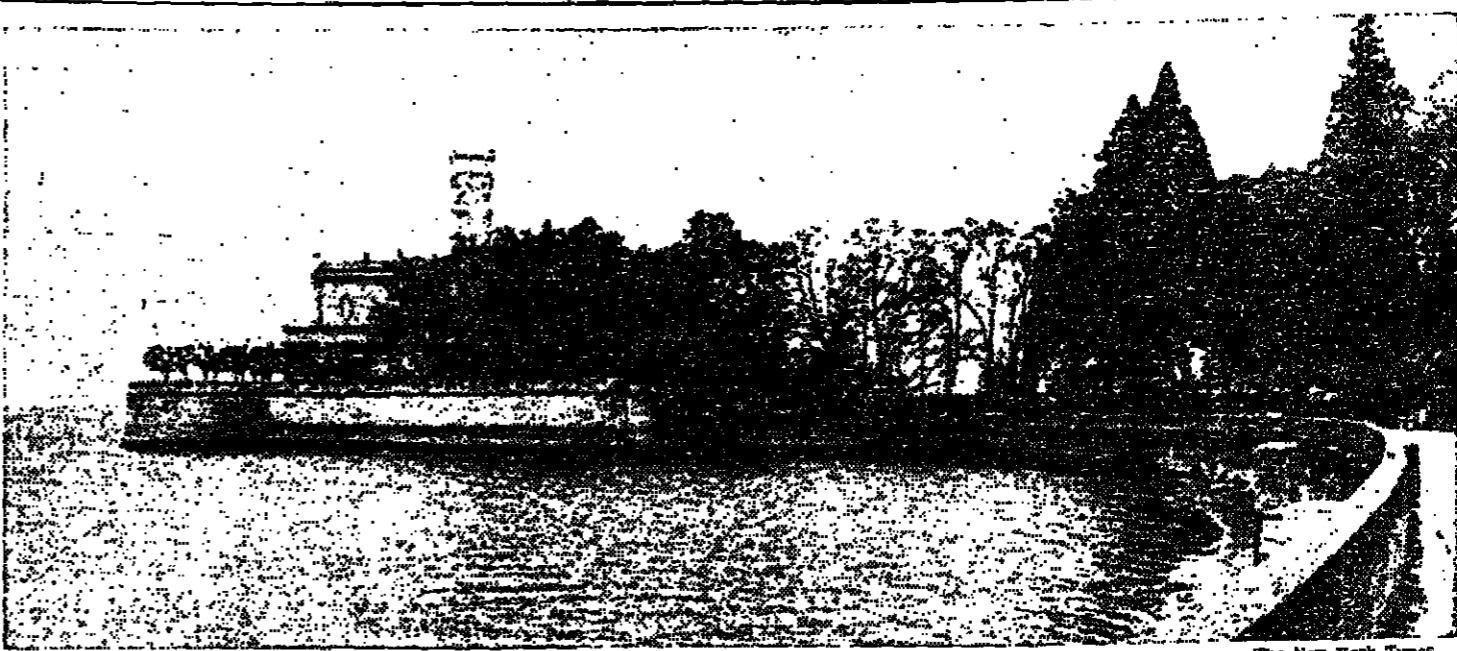
"We stopped a lot of people for minor infractions. But I never heard of a single instance of Tom Agaton being stopped, certainly not for drunk driving. And, in my opinion, after my embarrassment in giving him the speeding ticket, if any of the other guys had stopped him, they'd have just bundled him up and taken him where he wanted to go without making an official report."

Mr. Laffoon added:

"I'm not saying that Agaton never got stopped someplace else in Missouri. I'm just saying that it's hard for me to believe that any of the guys in this area wouldn't have been kidding me about it later and saying, 'I took your old buddy Agaton home drunk last night.'"

Meanwhile, Mr. Anderson Friday still was holding press conferences and issuing statements and making headlines, defending himself and the "veracity" of his source on the one hand, and conceding, on the other hand, that he "probably should have withheld" the original report until he had checked it out. If it turns out to be wrong, he said, he will apologize.

By way of added justification for what he had done, he said The Washington Post, in a dispatch in Friday's editions, had quoted an unidentified former Missouri official as saying that a highway patrolman had approached him at a 1968 political rally with a sheaf of traffic citations allegedly issued to Sen. Agaton. Mr. Anderson apparently did not think it necessary to add that The Post went on to say, in the same dispatch, that "repeated checks with authorities in Missouri did not substantiate the report."



Lake Constance, or Bodensee, as it is called in Germany and Switzerland. This is the view at Langenargen.

## Lake Constance Is Facing Death by Pollution

By Hans J. Stueck

Has Aged 10,000 Years in Last 20, Says a West German Biologist

LANGENARGEN, West Germany (NYT)—Laboratory experiments recently showed that Lake Constance, the main water reservoir for two to three million people, has aged biologically as much in the last two decades as in the previous 10,000 years.

According to experts, the lower strata of West Germany's largest and most scenic lake will soon "tip over"—that is, die biologically—unless there is more effective purification of effluents from hundreds of communities and industrial plants. Otherwise, the Bodensee, as Lake Constance is called in Germany and Switzerland, will share the fate of Lake Erie and Lake Zurich, which have been dead or near-dead for years.

On a fine day the rippled surface of the 43-mile-long lake still looks blue, and there are still plenty of blue fish, or whitefish, a pike-like specimen that lives nowhere else, providing the holiday region with its tasty and most renowned kitchen specialty. Most of the lake's beaches are still open, and its shallows, though no longer clean, are only occasionally covered by large stretches of flotsam or dirt bubbles.

### '5 Minutes to 12'

But the lake, which West Germany shares with Switzerland and Austria, is in far worse condition than it appears to be. Scientists at the lake-

research institute here, who check their "patient" every day, summed up the situation by saying: "It's 5 minutes to 12."

A "biological explosion," the experts say, has begun to upset the lake's life cycle, which had been in balance throughout the 12,000 years since the melting ice of the last glacial period made room for the Rhine River to start filling the deep depression at the Alpine foothills.

Fed by phosphates, nitrates and other nutrients draining into the lake, oxygen-consuming algae and plankton have begun to multiply. This is the nature of the blight in Lake Erie, which has been called a "sump" for the sewage effluents of 12 million people. Today Erie's fish population is degraded in quality, and much of its shoreline is unsafe for swimming.

### Sudden Aging

Growing industrialization and population on the shores of Lake Constance and in its hinterland, about 4,500 square miles of West Germany, Swiss and Austrian territory, have raised the lake's phosphate level to 40 to 50 milligrams per cubic meter from virtually nothing in 1935. The comparable figure for 1954 was barely three milligrams.

"In the last 20 years," said Dr. Rudolf Zahner, a biologist at Langenargen's research institute, "the lake has aged 10,000 years." However, Dr. Zahner expressed the hope that stepped-up construction of filtering plants with special devices for simultaneous separation of phosphates and other dangerous compounds would at least stop the lake's deterioration by 1975, or 1980 at the latest.

In 1959 West Germany, Switzerland and Austria set up the International Water Protection Commission that, though without executive powers, has since been coordinating purification work in the lake region.

According to Dr. Zahner, reduction of surface pollution is only a secondary objective of the joint effort.

The more important goal, he said, is to prevent the pollution-caused biological explosion from spreading into the hypolimnion—the low-temperature lower stratum of the lake that starts at a depth of 180 feet. The lake has a maximum depth of 880 feet over an area of about 2.5 square miles.

In the shallows, Dr. Zahner said, the lake's eutrophication—the term for overproduction of algae and other plants in polluted lakes—has already reached an advanced state. Symptoms of the development, he added, were fast-

growing reed patches along the shores and the appearance of large numbers of hitherto rare or unsighted fish species, including the brown felchen, a less tasty relative of the delicious blue felchen.

### 270,000 Worms

Another indicator of the lake's worsening state is the rapid multiplication of small mud worms of the Tubificidae genus, of which Dr. Zahner counted 270,000 last year on a single square meter, compared with no more than 3,500 several years ago.

Hans Gassler, who supervises Baden-Württemberg's water-protection measures, said that by 1975 all major communities in the Lake Constance region would have effective sewage disposal and processing plants. "You have no idea," he added, "what efforts it took to convince some burgomasters, especially in the hinterland, of the task's urgency."

He is also confident that a bill will be passed soon to ban oil-releasing two-stroke outboard motors on Lake Constance. On a fine day, it is estimated, between 15,000 and 20,000 motorboats, most of them equipped with such engines, cruise on the lake, adding to the 600 metric tons of accumulated petroleum residues on the lake bottom.

Mr. Gassler stressed that, contrary to river pollution, environmental damage to lakes is irreparable. "But we still have a chance," he said, "to prevent a catastrophe."



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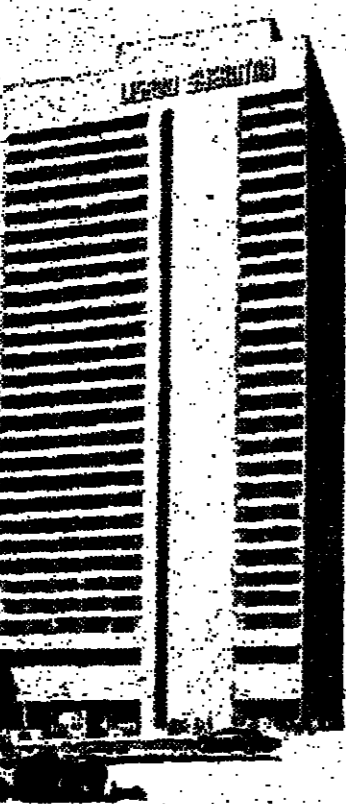


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| Bonds                               | Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last | Net change |
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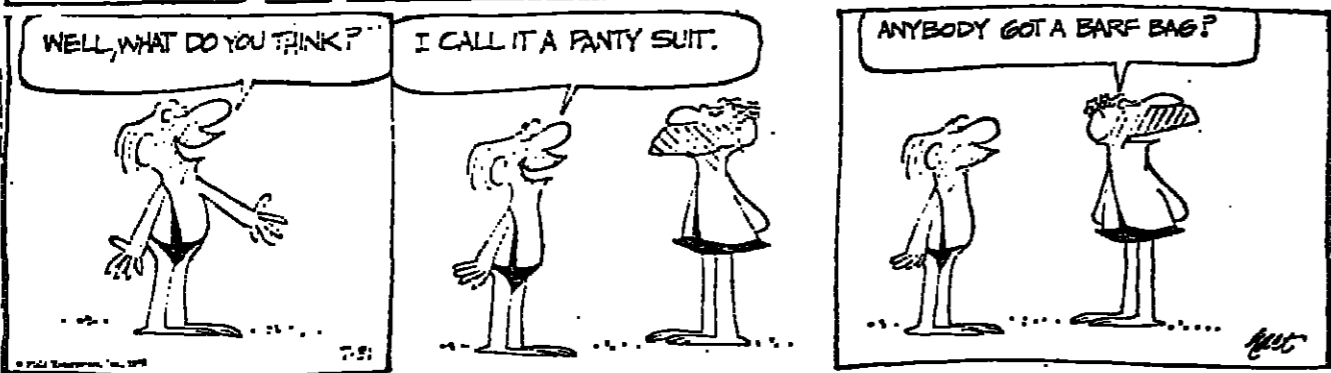
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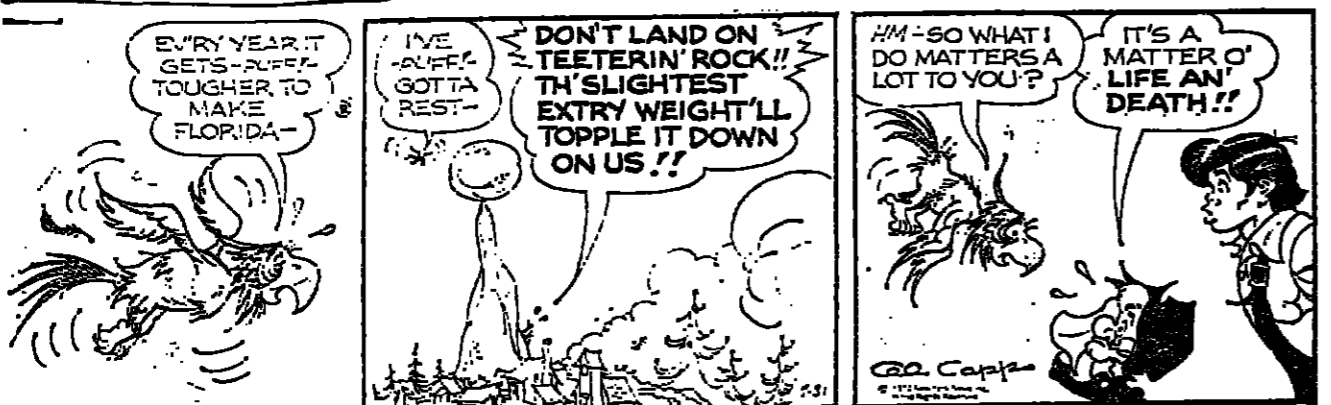
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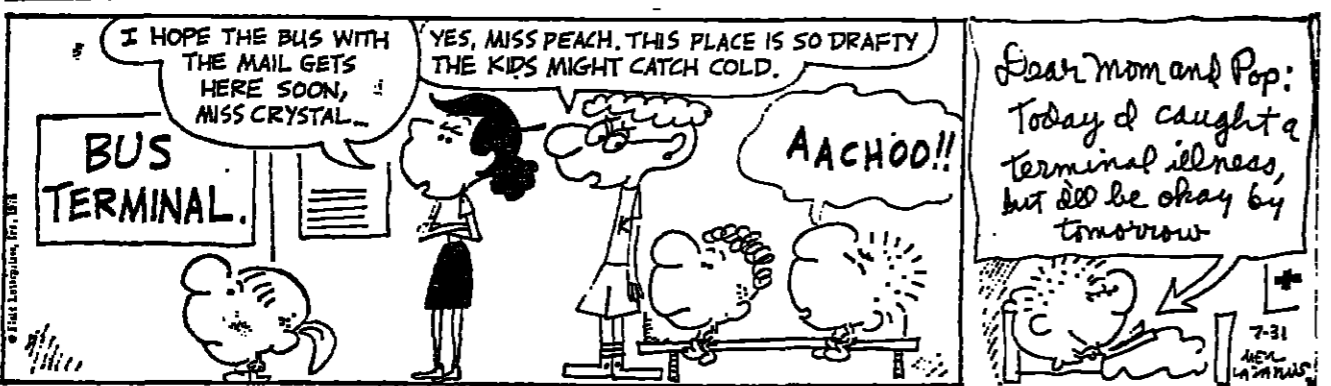
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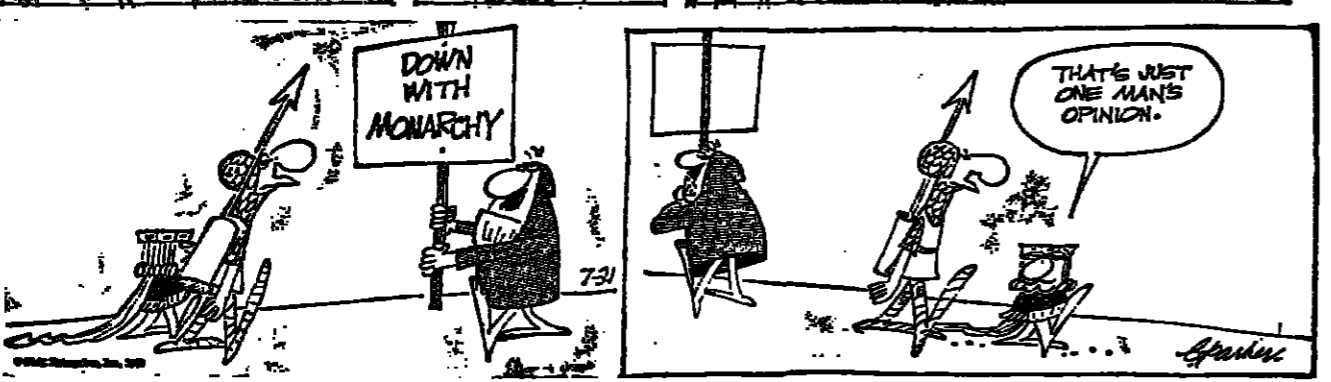
MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



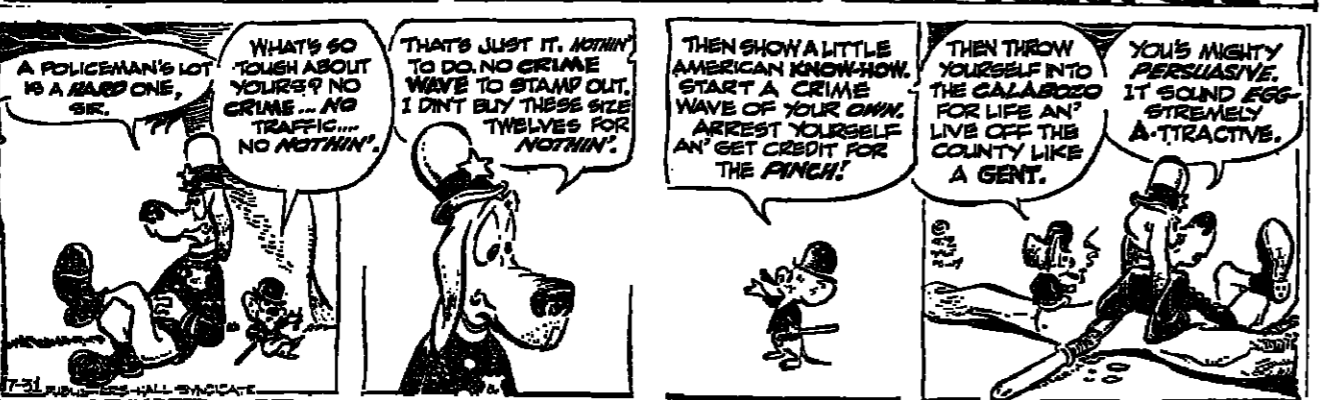
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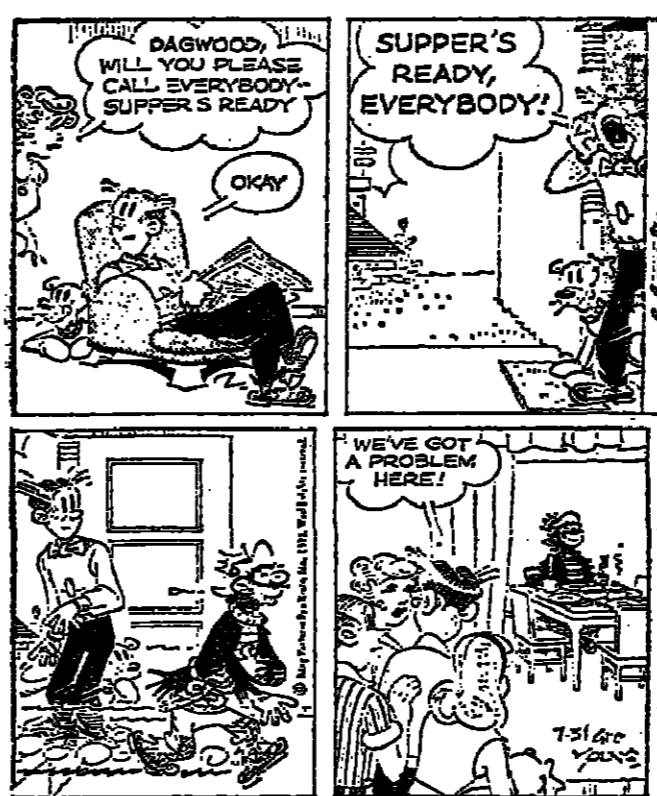
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RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

North's two-club open in third position was strong and artificial, and East contributed a preemptive jump to three spades. When South passed, West jumped to five spades, forcing his opponents to guess at a high level before they had made a natural bid.

North doubled to show a defensive hand, but South was not satisfied with a non-vulnerable penalty. He hoped for a slam, or to push his opponents to six spades. Not unnaturally, he tried for the slam in diamonds. Diamonds proved to be the wrong suit, but the heart fit could hardly be discovered at this point.

West led the spade jack and South ruffed and led a trump to dummy's honors. He ruffed a second spade, played another round of trumps and ruffed the spade king. Next he tried the heart finesse with a slight extra chance: if East held a singleton heart king, he would have to return a club, which might help South.

However, East won with the

heart king and safely exited with his remaining heart. South then could not avoid losing a club, for one down in the slam. To make six diamonds, South would have had to ruff the first trick, draw trumps in two rounds, and play the ace and another heart to end-play East. Even at that, he would have had to guess to play low when East shifted to a club.

Six hearts is a far better contract, easy to make after the normal lead of the spade ace, ruffed in the South hand. The declarer takes a heart finesse, and eventually discards his club ten on a diamond winner.

An opening club lead forces the declarer to guess the position of the club king at the first trick.

There is a more interesting possibility of a six-heart contract, reached when North makes a strong opening and South jumps to six hearts after a first-round pass.

As East and West bid spades strongly, East could diagnose the spade void and make the brilliant lead of a low spade, thinking that the declarer would be likely to ruff in dummy wherever the spade king was.

If North had routinely ruffed, he would have had no way to recover. The right play was to discard from dummy, judging that the slam had no chance if West held the spade ace and East the heart king.

Today's Hand

| NORTH     |          | EAST    |         |
|-----------|----------|---------|---------|
| ♠ K43     | ♥ A9865  | ♠ A10   | ♥ 75    |
| ♦ AQJ93   | ♣ K543   | ♦ 87    | ♣ J92   |
| SOUTH (D) |          | WEST    |         |
| ♠ —       | ♥ 10865  | ♠ J1072 | ♥ 74    |
| ♦ —       | ♣ 886542 | ♦ J10   | ♣ K6543 |
| ♣ 87      |          |         |         |

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding: South West North East Pass 2 ♠ 3 ♠ Pass 3 ♦ 4 ♦ Pass 6 ♣ Pass Pass Pass West led the spade jack.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

|          |            |
|----------|------------|
| SPACER   | RESISTANCE |
| ORANGE   | ALTERNATE  |
| LEGATE   | DIGMATIC   |
| ANALYST  | EMBROIDER  |
| YEGG     | RESISTUP   |
| ORDERER  | GULL       |
| DECREES  | SIAP       |
| DRAYED   | CACIUS     |
| ANTIDUC  | REPAISIT   |
| WEAK     | COMESAT    |
| LINK     | COMESAT    |
| ACQUAINT | COMESAT    |
| DOGEAR   | CLAPDIE    |
| APURPOSE | ALLASKA    |
| RYES     | MTD        |
| HAISTEN  |            |

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE—That scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

TOBOY  
MECH  
NOXEGY  
RECRON

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Jumble: SWOOP CURRY FERVOR HECKLE

Answer: In which the subject is quite clear—FOCUS

BOOKS

THE SILENCE OF THE NORTH

By Olive A. Fredrickson with Ben East. Illustrated. Crown. 289 pp. \$5.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

IN 1967 and 1969, the magazine Outdoor Life ran five true stories that were excerpted from manuscripts sent to the editor by a woman in her middle 60s named Olive Fredrickson. The manuscript described, in phonetic spelling her life in the northern part of western Canada during the first six decades of this century, and the stories evoked such an astonishing response from readers in every part of the United States and Canada that Ben East, the magazine's senior field editor, decided to shape Mrs. Fredrickson's manuscripts into a book, "The Silence of the North."

Her adventures would have been trying enough for a man, but for a 117-pound woman they were almost incredible. Married at 19, she was widowed at 26 when her first husband was drowned in a storm. Her daughters were then 7 and 5, her son 2. With the little money she had, she bought 160 acres of uncleared land and decided to homestead it. Neighbors helped her throw up a log cabin and, working alone, she cleared enough for a vegetable garden and a hay field. When she wasn't tending her own place, she did odd jobs for others: haying, digging potatoes, anything that offered itself. During the summer the food ran out and Mrs. Fredrickson, who hated to kill things, decided to go out and shoot a moose to feed her children for the long subzero winter.

Borrowing a big crooked dugout from some Indians, she put her three children aboard and took to the river in search of her next six months' meals. She was sure she'd get a moose, for two reasons: She'd hunted and trapped with her father and her husband for years, and she just had to get one. The first moose she saw was a female with a calf, and in spite of her desperate situation she could not bring herself to shoot it. Finally, she did bag one, and with all three of her children crying at the sight of the dead animal, she dressed it and lugged it back to the canoe.

In the spring of 1890, they ran out of food again and with the rivers frozen, she had no choice but to walk 27 miles to the nearest town to try to borrow some supplies against her future crops. This time she left the children with a neighbor. The snow was deep and she wore only a pair of Indian moccasins, denim overalls, an old wool sweater and a denim jacket.

The storekeepers in town were too hardhit by the Depression to help her beyond a couple of dollars, so she set off again for another town 19 miles farther, where she had some friends. There, a kindly grocer advanced her 30 pounds of food, which she carried 48 miles home on her back. She had only one cow at that time and it was pregnant, but unfortunately the calf began to emerge feet first, which meant a very difficult birth. Bracing her own feet against the cow, she

pulled the calf's legs as she could, but it wouldn't out and it looked as if she both cow and calf. But a kind of resourcefulness makes her whole story marvellous, she has to be a chain block to a post up all three children pulling to save the cow as well. Through all her years Mrs. Fredrickson never let to pity herself. If she felt that life seemed hard, it matter-of-fact observation, a self-pitying one. When her first child was an infant, he took them to the weather at zero. Here too they ran food and had to shoot to put them out of there. To add to their difficulties, tent caught fire with their possessions, and they had to choose but to pack up and left and walk 20 miles with the baby and the utensils on the moose. While her husband carried 300 animal skins on his back, she carried the children, the cabin, the couple's rabbit and shot at it, but had been damaged in it and blew up in her face. Only months later that she extracted the last few metal from her nose, a never fully regained the right eye.

It was some 14 years before widow remarried. This she picked a winner, but he trapping too and by this was so much a part of that she went right along him, doing a man's part. The children were enough to stay behind by. Her second marriage was narrow escapes too, close with grizzlies and moose, can be just as dangerous in rage.

After the war, the Fredricksons decided to settle down and sawmill, but first they to spend a summer saying by to the wilderness they well. On their "vacation" panned for gold and can \$3,200 richer.

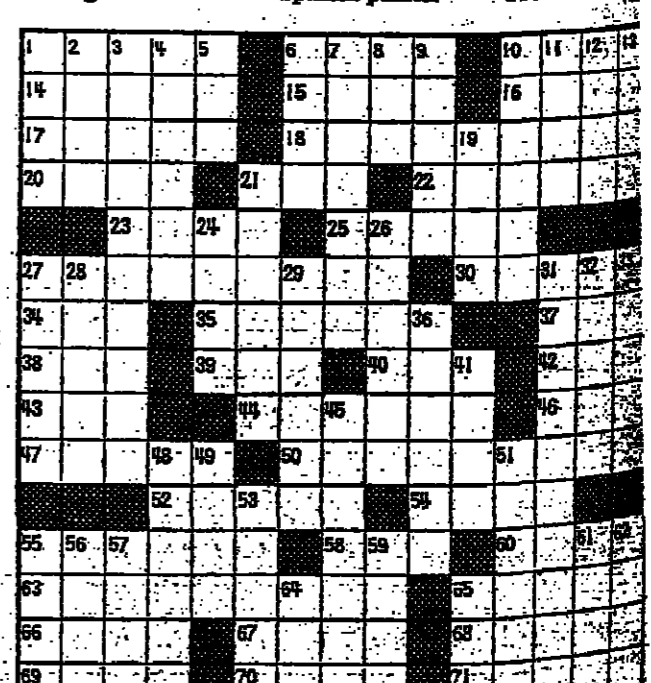
In spite of all her adventures Mrs. Fredrickson always had a very feminine woman, may still use that word's giving offense. Now in 60, plagued by severe arthritis going blind from glaucoma says that she has her me to console her: "The fast of big north-country river awesome roar of ice-out, of a canoe in quiet current lush wild-hay meadows. Late-winter thickets in heavy with wild fruit, the of gold in a pan. The and outdoors of a child's a wood fire crackling in stove, the whisper of dog's ears on frozen snow."

Mr. Broyard is a New Times book reviewer.

CROSSWORD

By Will

- ACROSS
- 1 Siberian forest
  - 6 Namath
  - 9 Weakness
  - 10 Wine container
  - 14 Kind of circle or tube
  - 15 Miller Jim
  - 16 Olive genus
  - 17 Strength of a solution
  - 18 Existing in fancy
  - 20 Loire areas
  - 21 Dr. Rhine's specialty
  - 22 Arouse
  - 23 Ascend
  - 25 Basis of some bets
  - 27 Whiskers
  - 30 Waste maker
  - 34 Literary collection
  - 35 High court, for
  - 37 Chicken Little's mother
  - 38 Be located
  - 39 Kind of jet engine
  - 40 Parent of N.B.C.
  - 42 Disposed
  - 43 Season in Nice
  - 44 Long and narrow
  - 46 Born Fr.
  - 47 Croesus's kingdom
- DOWN
- 50 Orkney native, for one
  - 52 Wisconsin city
  - 54 Chinese port
  - 55 Rue de
  - 58 Stock-share word
  - 60 Old Irish alphabet
  - 63 South African province
  - 65 Allan
  - 66 Facilitate
  - 67 Seed covering
  - 68 Fey
  - 69 Prune: Scot.
  - 70 Caesar et al.
  - 71 Prepare again
  - 13 Danny or Sh
  - 19 Length of the barleyscorn
  - 21 Like heroic poetry
  - 24 Where the Dnieper flows
  - 26 Certain mood lender
  - 27 Swiss city
  - 28 Record
  - 29 Mask
  - 31 Ginger ale and beer
  - 32 Certain home
  - 33 Stage director
  - 36 Ladderlike
  - 41 Syria, in the Bible
  - 45 Word for a volunteer worker
  - 48 Mangled
  - 49 Troubles
  - 51 Soup ingredient
  - 53 Old Italian bagpipes
  - 55 Ways: Abbr.
  - 56 Mideast land
  - 57 Flower holder
  - 61 The al. in et al
  - 62 Action: Suffr
  - 64 Onassis
  - 65 Atmosphere Prefix



## Third Fastest Ever

## Flashes to 3:52.8 Mile

July 30 (AP)—His readiness to risk his life for the Olympic flame Friday night in the mile Toronto Flasher was the third-fastest

as 1.7 seconds

51.1 1967 world

mark. He also has the second-

fastest mile—3:51.3 in 1968.

Ryan ran Friday night against

nine miles, none of world repute.

"The opposition didn't concern

me," he said following the race.

Most of the U.S. Olympic track

and field team left for Oslo Fri-

day to compete in a meet.

Ryan's times for the quarters

were 58 seconds, 58.6, 59.6 and

58.6. His clockings in 1967 for his

world record were 58.2, 58.4, 58.5

and 58.5. In that race, at Baker-

field, Calif., the first seven fin-

ishers were under the 4-minute

mark.

3:52 Thoughts

Ryan finished 25 yards ahead

of Grant McLaren of London,

Ontario, who was clocked in 3:59.

Third was Ken French of Van-

couver at 4:03.2.

Ryan said later he wasn't aware

how close he was to the record

although he had thought about

a 3:52 earlier in the week.

He had rested most of the week

after running about 90 miles in

practice. "The funny thing," he

said, "is that all week long as

I rested I had 3:52 in mind."

"I felt pretty tired most of the

way," Ryan said. "But I knew

I was in for a good time when

I heard the announcer say we

were three-quarters in 2:57.2 and

the crowd really gave me tre-

mendous encouragement." The

crowd was 20,000.

Asked to compare his readiness

for the Munich Olympics with

the conditions four years ago at

Mexico City, where he finished

second to Kenya's Kipchoge

Keino, Ryan said: "It is entirely

different. At Mexico City, it was

algebraic difference because of the

7,500-foot altitude and also my

recovering from mononucleosis.

"All I had this year was a

psychological problem and that's

not too hard to come back from."

Ryan will run the 1,500 meters

in Munich.

Young Russians Win

SACRAMENTO, Calif., July 30

(UPI)—Superiority in the field

events and in distance running

carried the Soviet Union's test-

ameters to a 124-108 victory over

the United States last night in

the first junior track meet be-

tween the two countries.

Victorious performances by

Vladimir Zolotarev in the 5,000-

meter run, Anatoly Solomin in

the 10-kilometer walk, Vladimir

Isakov in the 3,000-meter steeple-

chase and Mikhail Sygal in the

triple jump spearheaded the Rus-

sian effort in the second night of

competition involving athletes 19

years and younger.

One of the highlights for the

Soviets was an upset victory

recorded by Viktor Iomkin in the

400-meter intermediate hurdles.

He turned in a 52.5 to nip Jim

Galley of Baylor University, who

was timed in 52.7.

The Russians had built a 62-54

lead during the meet's initial

events Friday night.

A top performance for the

Americans was by Oregon State

University's Tom Woods, who

captured the high jump with

7 feet 1/4 inches.

The Americans, as expected,

dominated the sprints and hurdles.

Johnny Williams, 17, Talladega,

Ala., and Harold Williams of the

University of Texas at Paso

swept the 200-meter dash. John-

ny Williams' winning time was

a personal best of 30.8.

Americans grabbed the first

two places in the 800-meter run

with Bob Smith, an 18-year-old

Louisiana State University sopho-

more, shading teammate Dale

Scott, 17, of Corvallis, Calif. Smith

was timed in 1:49.3.

The American 1,500-meter relay

team of Richard Sienkiewicz, Tim

Son, Beaufoir Brown and Ron

Ray breezed to victory with a

time of 3:08.5.

Marshall Smith, 19, Colorado

State University, threw the discus

177 feet on his final effort to

beat Yuri Fyodorov, who had

274-11.

Long-jumper Randy Williams

of the University of Southern

California, the only American

participant who is a member of

the U.S. Olympic team, was se-

lected the U.S. squad's top per-

former in the meet. He won the

long jump Friday night with a

personal best of 27-4 1/2.

Friday's Results

Philadelphia 2, Chicago 0.

Montreal 1, Los Angeles 1.

Atlanta 3, San Francisco 2.

San Diego 2, Cincinnati 1.

Los Angeles 6, Houston 4.

Pittsburgh 3, New York 1.

Chicago 2, St. Louis 2.

San Diego 4, Cincinnati 1.

Los Angeles 4, Houston 4.

San Francisco 3, Philadelphia 2.

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